

HIS CASH OR GORE

That is What a Crank Wanted of a Lawyer.

BUT HE GOT NEITHER ONE

How a New York Limb of the Law Saved Himself By Diplomacy—The Crank is Overpowered.

New York, Jan. 10.—A short, thick-set, hard-faced man, very poorly dressed and with a wild look in his eyes, entered the office of Herman C. Kudlich, counsel for the German Legal Aid society, at No. 35 Nassau street, about noon Friday. He asked for Mr. Kudlich, and when the gentleman looked up he recognized the man as Frederick Bush, an ex-convict who had called on him on Tuesday last and demanded \$500, which he said was owing to him from the state. Mr. Kudlich got rid of the man easily at the time of his first visit, but today the ex-convict persistently demanded \$800 from the lawyer. Then he made a motion as if to draw a revolver, saying that he would get the money by force if necessary. Not caring to go through the experience of Russell Sage, Mr. Kudlich determined to humor the man. He asked him to be seated, smiled, and said they would talk the matter over carefully.

Taken by the Police.

While he engaged the man in conversation, Mr. Kudlich quietly sent word to the police. Bush explained to the lawyer that he had just been released from Sing Sing, and that there was a society which provided ex-convicts with money on their release and supported them. The money due to him from the society was \$800, which had been sent to Mr. Kudlich. He had no home and wanted the money, and at once became violent and began to make threats. He was quieted, and just as the ugly mood was coming on him again, two policemen ran into the room and caught him. He fought viciously, and they were compelled to use force to quiet him.

When he was overpowered he was taken to the Tombs police court. It was learned that Bush had just served two years in Sing Sing for burglary. There seems to be little doubt that his mind is weak.

YOUNG IRVING MAY RECOVER.

His Friends Claim that the Shooting was the Result of an Accident.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Telegrams received here from Belfast say that Lawrence Irving, the son of Henry Irving, the actor, who shot himself after attending the rehearsal of "The Merchant of Venice," by Benson's Shakespeare Touring company, in which the young man played the part of Lorenzo, is improving favorably. The doctors in attendance announce that there is no immediate danger. The bullet which is thought to have penetrated the apex of the lung, has been probed for, but up to the present has not been exactly located. It is concluded that it is lodged in the muscles of the back.

The charitable opinion formed of the case is that the young actor, who is most ambitious and desirous of succeeding in his profession, has overworked himself, and that he is, consequently, suffering from nervous prostration. Young Irving, who has been in the habit of carrying a revolver and is said by Mr. Benson, the manager of the theatrical party, to have been absent-minded recently while engaged in his theatrical studies. Hence it is said that the pistol may have been discharged accidentally.

Much comment is made upon the rumor in which Henry Irving, the young man's father, behaved after he heard the news of the shooting. The shooting of young Irving is attracting more attention than it otherwise would have done owing to the popularity of his gifted father.

TURNED OVER TO RUSSIA.

A Man Arrested in Germany Who Says He Tried to Kill the Czar.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A man named Kitchentox has been arrested in Germany and handed over to the Russian police on the strength of his own confession that he was party to the attempted murder of the czar in the railroad disaster at Borki in October, 1888. The reported confession is to the effect that Kitchentox received from the nihilists an infernal machine. This he placed in a car next to the dining car used by the czar. He made the mistake of placing the machine in an upright instead of a horizontal position. Hence the damage done to the car which contained the czar was not as great as expected.

The explosion made a hole in the floor of the car and the shock derailed the train, which was running at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. The first and second carriage was wrecked, and it was said that twenty persons were killed and a number injured. The massive construction of the carriage helped to save them from serious injury. The official statement of the accident denied that any one was killed.

WRECK ON THE PAN HANDLE.

A Wild Train Crashes Into a Vestibule Sleeper.

STEELEVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 10.—What might have been a bad passenger wreck occurred on the Pan Handle road here at 1 o'clock this morning. The first section of train, No. 7, stopped here to cool hot journals, and while lying here the second section came flying around a curve and crashed into the vestibule sleeper "Venetia," in which were five passengers. No one was injured other than badly frightened and jolted. The wreck resulted from a disregard of signals.

Express Strike Spreading.

NARAVILLE, Jan. 10.—Some time ago the express messengers on the Illinois Central road struck and yesterday the city messengers on the Louisville & Nashville road from Louisville to New Orleans went out on strike. This will block the whole express as far north as Pittsburg and south to New Orleans.

KICK ON FREE WOOL

Great Dissatisfaction With Springer's Proposition.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

Manufacturers Cannot Have all the Benefits—Farmers Must and Will Have Fair Play.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The representatives of the wool growers of Texas have given notice to Mr. Springer that they do not understand the statesmanship that would recommend free wool without an equivalent reduction of duties upon manufactured goods. It appears also that some of the manufacturers who have been demanding free wool as a free raw material are beginning to discover that they have bargained without their host. There are two kinds of manufacturers who use wool. Those who use wool without the mixture of other material and those who use wool with cotton and other materials combined. To the manufacturer who uses only wool free wool would be a raw material indeed, and he would welcome it, provided he could get free wool without an equivalent reduction in the protective duty upon his manufactured goods. Then would free wool be exactly what Henry Waterson has declared that it is—of exclusive benefit to the manufacturer of woolen goods and ruin to the farmer.

But the other class of manufacturers of woolen goods are beginning to discover that free wool means something very different to them, particularly if that other part of the programme shall be carried out and all the compensatory duties be taken off of manufactured woolen goods and only the ad valorem tariff left.

WIFE NO. 2 RELENTED.

A Baltimore Bigamist May Escape Punishment for His Crime.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—John M. Telford came here from Cincinnati six or seven years ago and became connected with the Eagle Iron works. A year later he went east and married the daughter of a Little Falls merchant. After a child had been born to them Telford deserted his wife and again came to Buffalo. A year ago he met and fell in love with a widow whose name he married; they have lived together since July 4, the date of the second marriage. When one of Telford's enemies learned that he was a bigamist he sent word to the original wife. Shortly afterward the Buffalo spouse received a letter from the legal wife. Then a warrant was sworn out for Telford's arrest by the Buffalo woman. He is now locked up at police headquarters on a charge of bigamy. He received a note from his second wife last night in which she said that she had repented of her action and promised to get him out of the trouble into which she had brought him.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

A Female Crook Defrauds an Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Seeley who was arrested yesterday for soliciting aid for a defunct bethany home will probably be taken to South Bend, Ind., to-morrow to answer to charges of arson made by the German Insurance company of Freeport Ill. Nov. 1, last, Mrs. Seeley, under the name of Mrs. Senna, rented a house in South Bend and moved in her household goods which she insured for \$3,000. A few days later the building was partially burned under suspicious circumstances.

BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Brakeman Conley Loses Life and Limb.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—A special from Oshkosh says that a tail end collision occurred at Vandyne, Wis., at 3 o'clock this morning, caused by a misplaced switch. James Conley, a brakeman, was caught between two cars and had his leg horribly smashed. He had to be left there for two hours until one of the conductors could go to Fond du Lac to summon medical aid. Conley was finally taken to St. Mary's hospital at Oshkosh, where the leg was amputated. It is doubtful whether he can recover. He has a wife and family living at Janesville.

WALES SON IS SICK.

Great Concern is Expressed for His Welfare.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Alarm has been caused in royal circles by the serious illness of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales. Among the people also the news of the duke's illness arouses more sympathy than usual on account of his engagement to the Princess May of Teck. The duke has been much more popular since it became known that he was to marry for love, a woman of English birth.

PLEDGED TO IRELAND'S CAUSE.

The Irish National League Adopts Resolutions of Allegiance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The New York city council of the Irish National League of America met today and passed a resolution declaring the council's allegiance to the Irish National League and the cause of Ireland. A resolution was also passed commending the work of the Rev. Dr. Henry O'Reilly of Detroit, ex-officer of the National league.

ASPHYXIATED THE WORSHIPERS.

Natural Gas Plays Havoc in an Ohio Church.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—A Tiffin, O., special says: Fifteen members of the Grace Reformed church were overcome by natural gas during the services this morning and were restored to consciousness with great difficulty. The pastor was unable to preach this evening on account of the same cause.

Indicted for Murder.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 10.—The Monmouth county grand jury have indicted Louis Harriott for murder in the first degree. Harriott seven weeks ago brutally murdered Mr. Chase R. Leonard, wife of his employer, at Atlantic Highlands by choking her with a rope and then mashing her head with a hammer. The murderer does not appear to realize the enormity of his crime.

Yellow Jack on Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Captain Lawson of the British steamer Moorish Prince, who arrived at quarantine today, reports that six members of the steamer's crew have been sick with yellow fever, four of whom died.

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Springer's Queer Logic.

Those who used wool and cotton mixed, such as manufacturers of hosiery, and underwear and similar classes of goods, would find that with wool absolutely free and the compensatory duties taken off they would manufacture their goods at a loss. The compensatory duties represent to them their profits. He fixes the date when the provision shall take effect as January 1, 1893, instead of January 1, 1892, as had been at first proposed. The date is to be uniform both as to the abolition of the wool duty as well as the compensatory duty on woolen goods. The postponement of six months is said to be due to the suggestion from manufacturers that they desire to have an opportunity to dispose of the stock of wool already on hand, which duties have been paid, and that this arrangement would prevent any special advantages to manufacturers who have bought small stocks, or loss to those who may have bought large stocks and paid the duty upon them. In this change of date and the reasons assigned for it, Henry Waterson will undoubtedly find that Mr. Springer is still actuated by a desire to benefit the manufacturers that the people who he claims will be so much benefited by cheaper woolen clothing must provide themselves with clothes for another winter at the rates under existing law.

Attitude of Mills' Friends.

The representatives of the Mills faction on the committee of ways and means have not given public indication that they are willing to accept the Springer policy of attacking the McKinley act piecemeal. Mr. Springer is playing the part of Mr. Toots in the matter of the dates. He knows that there is no possible chance that his bill will become a law, consequently it is a matter of no concern with him when he shall provide a time for its taking effect. His suggestion is made by Mr. Springer who shows the situation of something about the tariff and that he is adopting some of the heretical notions of the protectionists. At all events he has changed his view as to shoddy and wool waste on protectionist grounds. He has discovered that the protection to admit wool shoddy and wool waste duty is not a popular one even with the protectionists. He has, therefore, to strike that provision from his bill and to leave the duty on shoddy and waste at thirty cents a pound as under the existing law. Mr. Springer has said that in making this change he has discovered that the shoddy and waste is the result of a process of manufacture abroad, and that wool waste duty is not a popular one even with the protectionists. He has, therefore, to strike that provision from his bill and to leave the duty on shoddy and waste at thirty cents a pound as under the existing law. Mr. Springer has said that in making this change he has discovered that the shoddy and waste is the result of a process of manufacture abroad, and that wool waste duty is not a popular one even with the protectionists. He has, therefore, to strike that provision from his bill and to leave the duty on shoddy and waste at thirty cents a pound as under the existing law.

Questions for Springer.

The representatives of the sheep growers in Texas and the northwest will be very likely to call Mr. Springer to book for this admission. They will doubtless ask him why it is not a good thing also for American labor to have the benefit of the expenditure necessary in the raising of wool. It probably will be the republican policy, so soon as this or any other tariff bill shall be reported to the committee of the whole, to offer amendments to make corresponding reductions in duties on all manufactured articles in which the raw materials are used. They consider that this is the only way to have a fair competition between the wool grower of the northwest, and the representatives and senators from those sections will insist that if there is to be free wool for the New England manufacturers there must be free woolen goods for western consumers. There will be no serious effort made by the republican leaders to save the protective duties on the manufacturers of woolen, if the manufacturers themselves join hands with the free traders to break down the protective system in their own interest. The manufacturers in one corner of the country can not expect to have free trade as a special dispensation for themselves and leave the rest of the country to bear the burden of taxation. There is considerable speculation as to what may happen in the senate with regard to free wool. An analysis of the political complexion of that body shows that there are forty-seven republicans, thirty-nine democrats, one independent—Kyle of South Dakota—and one Farmer's Alliance—Mr. Peffer. On one question affecting the reduction of the tariff the two latter may be expected to vote with the democrats. When the tariff question was last before the senate three republicans—Furness, Pettigrew and Padlock—stood with the democrats. It is alleged that there are now more than

BLAINE ITS CHIEF

A Grand Reciprocity Alliance to Be Formed.

PLANS OF THE NEW PROJECT

Farmers and Workmen to Be United to Foster the Theory of Reciprocity and Support Blaine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Morning News of yesterday, says: A new political organization has formed. Reciprocity is its platform and Blaine is its chief. It is a combination of laboring men in the protected trades, farmers who are not in or are weary of the alliance and democrats and republicans generally who believe in Blaine and a protected tariff.

The organization is secret and oath-bound. Each member must subscribe to a ritual that fixes his opinions on certain questions in black and white. It claims 5000 members in Chicago. Among them are W. E. Mason, Frank Lawler, and a host of others prominent in politics and business. Outside of Chicago the organization, it is said, has 75,000 members. Encampments or lodges are to be organized in every city in the land. Old-time political associations will be laid aside. Its scope is immense. It takes in half a dozen great interests; in the west and southwest it embraces everyone who is partial to Mr. Blaine and reciprocity and it is organized under the general name of "Knights of Reciprocity." In the east where there is no farmers' alliance to lay the way to success, the organization is called the "Centennial League."

Who Were the Projectors?

This particular branch of the movement was intended to exist in cities and large towns also exclusively.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is said to have conceived the idea of the organization and Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, of New York, is credited with assisting him in working out its details. In the great cities other difficulties besides those in connection with the tariff had to be considered. There were the so-called "deputies" and other orders of like character which are supposed to hate Mr. Blaine. To offset these Mr. Ford has put to candidates. All members are oath bound, and must not under any consideration reveal the secrets of the organization.

Questions to be Asked.

In the first question the candidate is asked if he is a citizen of the United States. This requirement is essential to admission. Question two deals with the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. The candidate must be willing to declare that he accepts everything in them unreservedly. The third test reads in this way: "Do you in any way sympathize with those who would deprive any citizen of the United States of civic honors on account of his religion?" To answer "yes" to this means instant dismissal. In the fourth question the candidate is asked: "Do you believe in the public school system of the United States?" A negative reply to this likewise disqualifies the applicant for membership.

The plan was, says the News, first mooted at a meeting in New York last October, and the organization was started in the city on December 1, last. The constitution is given in full.

NEARLY ELECTROCUTED.

A Western Union Office Boy Caught in the Wires in the Wheatstone Room.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Early yesterday morning, after most of the night force had been dismissed and only a few operators were scattered around the operating rooms of the Western Union building, yellows were heard in the Wheatstone department. The foreman on duty, remembering their experience at the time of the fire, hastened toward the safety valve—the double doors of exit. "Jack" Condon, a veteran and chief in charge, took in the situation at a glance from his elevated desk in the center of the room. He saw that one of the office boys had been caught in the intricate meshes of the wires in the Wheatstone department and, quick as a flash, had the current turned off. That action undoubtedly saved the boy's life. He was writhing in agony, all the muscles of his face were distorted, his arms and legs were drawn up and his body quivered as though he was in the grasp of an octopus. When he was released he was limp and almost lifeless for a few seconds, but was able almost immediately to resume work.

PUGILISTIC MATTERS.

Will Not Consider Maher—Mitchell Makes a Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The following has been received at the Police Gazette office:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—R. E. Fox, The directors of the California Athletic club have decided to make no overtures for a contest between Maher and Cowcutt until Maher has been successful over some first-class men.

CHARLEY MITCHELL telegraphed the Police Gazette announcing that he will never again engage in a glove contest either according to London prize rules or Police Gazette rules, but will meet any man in the world in a limited number of rounds.

Stood the Test.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Pacific Mail steamship Newport has been tested as to its ability to stand the requirements of the postal subsidy act and to be added if necessary to the auxiliary navy of the United States. The members of the board of inspection expressed themselves well satisfied, and they will probably report favorably on the steamship.

Supposed Case of Murder.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—A Special from the Newark News (N. J.) says: "W. C. Brown, a colored Baptist preacher was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The supposition is that he was murdered."

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WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Father, Mother and Four Children Narrowly Escape Death.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—Police Constable K. Winters, with his wife and four children, have reason to be grateful for their fortunate escape from death. The family on Wednesday ate pies made from a tin of flour purchased by Mrs. Winters. About midnight the youngest child ran to her parents' room exclaiming that she was sick. Her appearance excited alarm and her father carried her to bed. While engaged in this he was alarmed by hearing a body fall on the kitchen floor and returning found his eldest daughter prostrated. His wife then came to his assistance, and while they were attending to the two sufferers the remaining children fell out of the bed. Constable Winters started to summon medical assistance, but when leaving the house his wife fell. Then a feeling of nausea overtook him and, losing consciousness, he also fell. The shock partly roused him, and, dragging himself to the store, he seized the kettle and drank some warm water. He then managed to rouse a neighbor, and after receiving some assistance from her was able to fetch a doctor. It was eight hours before the doctor was able to restore consciousness to the sufferers. There was no doubt in his mind that his family had been poisoned. A portion of the flour used by the family has been sent to the city hall for inspection.

Puzzles the Doctors.

DOVER, Pa., Jan. 10.—The condition of Mrs. E. Levi Yost of Otisville, who, it is believed, died last Sunday, but who was afterward thought to be living in a trance, remains unchanged. Her case is puzzling the physicians, because the signs of life are not pronounced enough to make it certain that life has not fled, yet they are of such a character as to lead the doctors and Mrs. Yost's family to believe that the woman still lives. In the meantime, efforts are being made to arouse, if possible, the apparently sleeping woman from her unconscious condition.

Indians Securing the Valuable Lands.

CHEROKEE, O. T., Jan. 10.—Information has been received here that 109 Cherokee have arrived on the strip and have staked off claims of the most fertile lands obtainable. They expect to hold forty acres each by virtue of article 5 of the recent Cherokee treaty, which provides that "these Cherokees now residing upon the strip may take eight acres of land, which shall cover their improvements." It is believed that they have secured the article in the treaty for the very purpose of cheating white settlers of much of the

FOR TORTURING A POOR CAT.

Boys Accused of Piercing the Animal with Red-Hot Pokers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 10.—Alderman John G. Ware, at the instigation of Herbert W. Edmunds, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, issued warrants last Wednesday for the arrest of Walter Coverdale, Edward Holland, Claude Doughty, Thomas Heiland, and Joe Johnson to appear before the sideman Monday to answer to a charge of torturing, torturing cruelly and needlessly, ill-treating and killing dumb animals. It is said that a cat was horribly burned and killed at the round house of the West Jersey railroad here last Saturday by the use of red-hot locomotive pokers. The cat, it is alleged, was held in the air and the pokers forced through its body. The shrieks of the cat the torturers seemed to enjoy. The boys range from fifteen to twenty years of age.

Relics of the Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Two cannon balls have been found at the Glen Mills stone quarries, embedded in rock about twenty feet below the surface of the earth. About eight feet of this covering was solid rock, and the remainder was earth in which trees and underbrush had grown. It is supposed that the balls have been there since the revolution, and probably from about the time the battle of Brandywine was fought.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

RELLAIRE, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Twenty sticks of dynamite were placed around a fire in a stone quarry near here yesterday, and, catching fire, the stuff exploded with terrific force. John Walters, John Smith and seven Italians were seriously injured, and some of them will not recover. A house near the quarry was blown to pieces.

Crisp on the Mend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Speaker Crisp's condition is so improved that his associates of the majority of the committee on rules believe he will be able to meet with them this week for the preparation of a code of rules.

Was Adopted by the Czar.

The great part which the Russian national hymn has played in western Europe since the French fratricidal war with Russia has started much inquiry about its origin. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung the hymn is not yet sixty years old, and was first used for its present purpose under Czar Nicholas. When he made his tour of Prussia and Austria in 1855 he was accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Axel Feodorowitch Luoff, a passionate violinist and a composer of some skill. The czar was impressed by the fact that every regimental band in Berlin and in Vienna greeted him by playing the national hymn of their own country, and this was apologized for by the known absence of any recognized national hymn in the great empire which he ruled. Nicholas was much impressed by the deficiency, and during his return journey toward St. Petersburg had much talk with Luoff upon the subject, and at last ordered him to compose a hymn for the Russian military bands. Luoff hereupon set music to Schulowsky's "God be the Czar's Protector." The Schulowsky-Luoff hymn was first played publicly before the czar on November 23, 1855, and so pleased the sovereign that by a ukase of December 6 of the same year he ordered it to be adopted as the national hymn of Russia. Luoff was not only rewarded by the gift of a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, but permission was given to him and his heirs to adopt the first line of the hymn as the family motto.

Destruction of a Famous Chateau.

The most magnificent chateau in Belgium, or indeed anywhere in the northwest of Europe, has just been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Its name is the Chateau de Derve. It stands on the banks of the River Meuse and belongs to the duke of Fernand Nunez, the father-in-law of the duke of Alba. The castle is surrounded by a forest park of two thousand acres and enclosed by a massive wall, which the duke erected some twenty years ago after a dispute with the Belgian police, who had attempted to prevent both himself and his guests, among whom was the prince of Wales, from shooting in consequence of their being without gun licenses. The chateau, says the New York Recorder, is crowded from cellar to garret with all kinds of wonderful works of art, valuable pictures and magnificent tapestries, only a small portion of which were saved. The cellars of the chateau in particular were famed for the brand of hermitage preserved there, which is stated to be the very finest in Europe.

Baron Munchausen.

Baron Munchausen, the fastest liar in literature of prodigious stories, whose name is a synonym for exaggeration and wild creation of misinformation, was Karl Friedrich Hieronymus, a member of an ancient and noble family of Hanover, was born May 11, 1790, at Bodenwerder, served as a cavalry officer in the Russian campaign against the Turks, and died in February, 1877. A collection of his marvelous stories, or stories attributed to him, was first published in London in 1830, the compiler being Erich Kappeler, an expatriated countryman of the baron's. In 1890 the German poet Berger published a German version. Several of the adventures ascribed to the baron are known to have appeared previously in Babel's "Pantagloss," in the sixteenth century, and others in La Fontaine's "Fables" of 1700.

Give Her Time.

"Yes, I'm going to marry the count." "Indeed! I'm so glad. By the way, what's his family name?" "How should I know. You can't suppose I'd ask a question like that on such short acquaintance." — Philadelphia Times.